



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

been formed. National committees are being formed in the twenty-four nations which have adhered to the plan.

DR. EDWARD MARTIN, major in the Medical Reserve Corps and stationed at a camp in Georgia, has been elected emeritus professor of surgical physiology at the University of Pennsylvania.

## DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

### LANTERN SLIDES OF NORTHERN FRANCE

IN response to a request from the National War Work Council, Y. M. C. A., for a set of lantern slides to illustrate their cantonment lectures on northern France, I began last June to search for photographs in various official and commercial collections by which the French views in the Gardner photograph collection of Harvard University might be supplemented. The search soon proving unsuccessful, a list of desired views was sent to Professor Lucien Gallois of the University of Paris, in the hope that he might be able to supply them: but he was just then called out with others to aid refugees who had been driven from their homes by the German advance to Château-Thierry on the Marne; and not until October was a shipment of 69 negatives received from him, representing the best selection that he could make under conditions as then limited. Since then a further delay in announcing the series has been occasioned by waiting for some admirable photographs taken during his service in France and lately brought home by Major Douglas W. Johnson.

The series of slides thus formed contains views of unequal value, some being reproduced from half-tone prints; but it represents the best collection I have been able to bring together. The happy coming of the armistice and the resulting dismemberment of the S. A. T. C.'s make the present announcement of the series rather out of season; but as the geography of northern France is likely to be a subject of general collegiate interest for some time to come the slides may be taken as "better late than never." The negatives have

been placed in the hands of Mr. B. S. Turpin, 491 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., from whom a list of the slides with statement of cost may be obtained. All correspondence should be addressed to Mr. Turpin.

Good photographs of the following districts are much desired for the improvement of the series: General view of uplands adjoining the valley of the Somme, east of Amiens; uplands near Paris; general view of Laon, showing city on hill surmounting plain; general view of Rheims; escarpment of the first upland belt, southwest of Rheims; valley of the Meuse at Verdun; general view of Nancy; valley of the Orne in west slope of the fifth upland belt; escarpment at the notch of Saverne, looking north; general views in Lorraine east of Metz and of Nancy; view of the Vosges, looking west from the plain of Alsace; view of the plain of Alsace, from the foothills of the Vosges.

W. M. DAVIS

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

### BIOLOGICAL LITERATURE IN ENGLISH

THE German people have seen to it that the scientific literature of the world has been printed in German, that their people may have access to it. Other peoples have not done this, and the result is that the scientific world has been forced to know German. It has become the habit of most of our English and American scientists, as well as those in other countries, to publish their discoveries first in German and then (if they get to it) to publish in their own language.

A few years ago, when desiring an English translation of Fruwirth's "*Die Bichtung der landwirtschaftlichen Kulturpflanzen*," a four-volume work on the breeding of field crops, the present writer located translators, took up the matter with the publisher, Paul Parey of Berlin, and looked for an English publisher. The American publishing houses agreed that the data should be in English, but considered that they would not sell enough copies to pay for the undertaking.

Is it not about time that the English-speaking people see to it that the scientific literature